DELOWING UP OF ONE OF THE SERASTOPOL DOCKS—OFERATIONS OF THE PRESCRI ENGINEER—TREMENDOUS EXPLOSIONS—THE BRITISH PREPARING TO BLOW UP ANOTHER DOCK.

Genestopal (Dec. 25) Correspondence of London Times.) One of the five celebrated dry docks in the Karabel-main suburb of Sebastopal was demolished by the French engineers on saturday last, the 22d instant, at 2 P. M. by the explosion of mines. The destruction of the dock was fully accompleted, the behast having almost instance amounty reduced he massive fabric into a ruined and confused heap of stance.

The intention of certrying a portion of the docks was not known in camp until an early hour of the morning of the same day, the sky compacts of the 18th Royal Irishings east, which nor the less morning of the tenses been quartered in the Karabetania, assisting in the necessary preparatums for the destruction of the intense docks in ear, and the part of the basis in charge of the Eaglish et gineers, were moved up at 5 A. M., before caylight. Their deperture was thus unobserved by the enemy in the north side of the roadstead. It was considered pudded to march these men up to camp, in case the Russians might think proper, after the explosion, to direct a heavy fire on the suburb, and the avoid all risk of causaities, should any of the buildings fall from the concussion. This movement was anotheren in timation that the explosion of part of the docks was at hand, but in addition all servan s, and men on fa igue, going into the tewn for wood, were early to the morning stopped at the Redan, and subsequently a cordon of sentries was drawn around to prevent offsers or any person from approaching within the neighborhood of the docks where there was the slightest chance of danger from the explosion. As it turned out, however, these precaultions proved unnecessary, for the mines were so laid that the effects of their explosion of a how continued to a very limited subere of action.

The cocks selected by the French engineers for demolition on this occasion was the one placed to t

sech side wall. In the docks to be destroyed by the English, perpedicular shafts have been such at frequent
intervals along the sides, for the purpose of blowing the
whole of the rides inwards. Latterly, also, galleries neve
been constructed beoeath the foundations of the bottom
of each dock so that their demolition must be very effectual. Arrangements have been made for firing the English mines by a val ale battery. The French mines on
featurday were fired by means of trains of laid gaupowide
and fures.

The report of the explosion was by means loud. It was
beard in camp, but was generally supposed to be the
bursting of the Residan project flex among the baildings
of the town. Nearer to the scene of the explosion a
tremulous agitation of the ground was felt, and this was
followed by the peculiar compressed sound—more like the
run bling of distant thunder than the usual report
of guppos one fired from within metal—which always ancompanies subterraneous dicharges. Simultaneous with
the noise of the blasting, the air ver the edination of the
dock became thickened with smoke, stones and rubbish.
A large quantity, among which were masses of chost
rable size, toss perpendicularly upwards, will at the
some time a shower of mas my was harled from each
side upwards and curving towards the centre. The
greater portion of these blooks and fragments of
the town. Nearer to the scene of the explosion of
the form within metal—which always ancompanies subterraneous dicharges. Simultaneous with
the nies of the blasting, the air ver the edination of the
dock became thickened with smoke, stones and rubbish.
A large quantity, among which were masses of chost
rable size, toss perpendicularly upwards, will at the
some time a shower of mas my was harled from each
side in the residence of the care
special life, and that they always precede their inferiors in
the trials to which peoples are studied was a been established to the the appear of
the town. Nearer to the scene of the explosion of
the resolution, conformable to the emeny has been no unonservant spectators of the scene. They hope to be in the meighborhood of the explosion, the nature of which they no doubt understood, out, as usual, find without effecting any lojury or causing casualty. It is remarkable how very few casualties have taken place among the sappers and artillerymen, and in the six companies of the men of the 18th regiment, who have been quartered is the Karabehasa during the operations connected with the mining of the docks, not without mining the constant the of the enemy. I tail a short time ago, when a shell entered a company's cooking house, whose the men could not ravilly a copy, and where in commequence, several were wounted, not a constantly had occurred among the men of the 18th regiment.

and where in comequence, seve al were wounted, not a casually had occurred among the men of the 18th regiment.

At a quarter to one, on the 22d, the French commandant sent round word for all windows of barracks and quarters to be opened, and a few minutes a few racks the French engineers appeared to be very busy in the bottom of the dock, making necessary arrangements, and trying the powder hose or El kiford's fuse. The day wis hazy, and at this time trere was a sight drizzle—all of which, po-hape, led the Pursians not to notice the absence of workmen at the docks, for the garrison had been marched out as early as half-past it & M. At the request of the French Sebastopol authorities, in case the dock was to be blown up that morning at half-past inne.

At 15:70 of er one, the sixteen charges, consisting of about 17,000 les, of powder were fired by fifteen men and one officer of the eng neers. Looking on at the time from the Karabeninia suburb, and through holes in the Bockyard wall so that they saw the dock itself, were about one hundred French engineer officers, and up by the Re an and Malakoff, looking down, about 200 officers and men. In four minutes and some odd-see mids 14 of the charges went off simul ancously, and a few seconds afterwards the semaning two. Nothing could have succeeded better; the demolition was complete. The bottom of the dock, aithough there were four charges, was not so completely blown up as might have been expected; the sides, particularly the right, looking towards the harbor, were completely blown in by meaned the four charges each side; but the coping stomes of red granite, about 5 feet by 22½ seet, with others, were not much broken, although thown into the dock.

Immediately after the explosion Str W. Codrington came to look at the demolition of the three docks to be destroyed by the English in the course of a week from the present date. The arrangements would have been finished already, had it not been for the large, quantity of water which has found its way into the shafts and g

enormous expense of labor by the Russians during the formation of the docks, and through this earth the water graculty percolated.

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR—WILL KARS BE RETAKEN?

[From the London Times, Jan. 8.]

The Russians may be looked upon as holding a long line of positions in defence of their Asiatic provinces. Their extreme set is now attenditude by the capture of the Turkub fortiess, and the command of a great extent of country to the west and north. Their right rests upon the spure of the Caucasus, which strate off southward from the great chain and merge into the Armenian detrict of mountains. The Suramin Pass, which defends Tifls and the valley of the Cyrus, is the nost important position in this part of their line, while before it, at a distance of some seventy miles, is Rutais, which will probably be strongly fortified long before the alities are in a condition to invest it. Between Kutals and Kars is the pashalic of Akhalivik, a region of wood and moon ala, thinly peopled and fil suited to be the theatre of offensive warfare. It almost follows as a necessity that an alited army operating for the conquest of Transcaucada should attack the Russians at one of the two extreme points, with a view atther to the reduction of Guore points, with a view atther to the reduction of Guore points, with a view atther to the reduction of Guore points, with a view atther to the reduction of Guore points, with a view atther to the reduction of Guore points, with a view atther to the reduction of Guore points, with a view atther to the reduction of Guore points, with a view atther to the reduction of Guore points, with a view atther to the reduction of Guore points, with a view atther to the reduction of Guore points, with a view atther to the reduction of Guore points, with a view atther to the reduction of Guore points, with a view atther to the reduction of Guore points, with a view atther to the reduction of Guore points, with a view atther to the reduction of Guore points, with a view atther to the reduction of

mentitional relation of the proposeds by Ronal is not to forece.

This would mean that we may, if the Western Powers promite it, boot for man to hope and every segulation, the state of th

THE RUSSIAN CALL TO ARMS IN ASIA.

The healther Russ publishes the following produmntion addressed to the nobletic of the Transcancesian provinces after the landing of Omer Parks, by Lieutenant General Prince Bebutoff, commander of the army of Liftie:—

givenment is persuaded that there is not one amongst you who cannot discern falsehoot from truth, and detent the snares of the enemy. Faithful to the Emperor and to his service, you have often shed your blood in circumstances where the danger was less imminent. Now the enemy is before you, he has already accessed your frontiers; he seeks to allied the heart of the Emperor by your misery, the less of your property, and the destruction of your fait.

The time of trial, sent by the impenetrable decrees of God, has come; the hour in which the soil descrated by the feet of your enemy, must be purified—that soil consecutes by St. Andle and the holy marryer—the hour in which the ashes of your sneeders, lying in your temples, must be protacted from sacrilege; your personal rightly be maintained intact; your wives, children and property be desended from outrage and violence; toos honoung the procloss traditions of your mathers, and showing your fidelity towards God and His ancin ed, car monarch.

property be desended from outrage and violence; thus homology the proclous traditions of your athers, and showing your fidelity towards God and His ancined, car monarch.

Arm, every one of you. Arm the peasants and your servants; units yourselvas to the victorious troops of Rusia, who have shed their blood for you. Show the enemy that you are the children of those note linearities Gouriens and Mingrellans, who were never that quished in the time of old.

It now depends upon you that this war with the enemy become the cause of the entire people, and be waged throughout the length and breadth of the country. In every shift, we have you in the dear every shrub, in every holl, we belied every stone, prepare bis death, in order that the indefatigable afversary of our isith may learn at least that he is unworthy to be buried in Christian and consearated ground; let rin know that you will bury him where toe scound of shurch belts is urbaard—in the spots which serve only for the lair of savage beasts.

Salvation to you, in the name of the Lord, illustrious prif oes and noble gentlemen; raise above you the victorious sign of file cross, an marching unner its protection, drive the enemy from your terditory.

The following is a proclamation by General Motraviell—

In my absence from Pifile, Lieut, General Prince Bebutoff, at my orders addressed to the nobless some words tuil of honor and truth. The moment is come in which you must prove before the entire world that you are the true sons of those to here who fought for some centuries in defence of the fat h and the sac of tree of the dome tile hearth. You must prove that it was not in valid that Russia shed to you her purest biowi, and that you are the true sons of those to here with a said the sac of the dome tile hearth. You must prove that he world had your set the true sons of those to here with a propose of the fat h and the sac of the dome tile hearth. You must prove that he would have been and the true of the fating of the private and the sac of the fating of the pr

Idevenant of his Majesty the Emperor in the Caucasus. Kars, Nov. 30, 1835.

WILL RUSSIA ACCEPT THE PEACE TERMS OF THE ALLES—A COUNTER PROPOSITION EXPECTED.

[From the London Himes, Jan. 8]

Will Russia accept the terms offered to her by the allies? They reached her on the 28th of last month, and as yet the telegraph records nothing. She has neither thrown the messenger into a well, as the ancient Greeke did the emissaries of the Great King when they came to demand from them easth and a later nor run him up to the yardarm of one of those frigates which, though secleded from the sea, may yet perform innificently well the functions of a gallows, nor of-missed him without an answer. Busia is silent, and we precume therefore, is necifiating, and in the interests of neace the more profoundly those intrusted with her destines mediate the better. We cannot, indeed, expect that she will hurry herself to graffly our impations. She has our secret, and may reasonably take her time before she imparts to as hers. A simple 'No' would have been soon sent, and the fact that i had not been uttered for ten days is some proof that 'No' does not sy nore addy to her flips as her English admirers and supporters would have been so she had a very the propositions of the alikes, and seeking for a soft place on which they may have an assent, a negotiation and then a relastion of the calles, and seeking for a soft place on which they may have an assent, a negotiation and then a relastion for the support who has got the bost of the came, and ought not for my the board with his knowless if his antegrable the rather long in choosing between the emiser-rasements which are set before him.

Hussia has, indeed, much to consider. We are now legioning to see and she to feel something of those effects which the fall of Sebastopol was sure, some or later, to

She sea. From a user glance at the map one is apt to inquire why D scream should always be spoken of as on the road from Karr to the sea. It stanis to the south wish the fall of sheatepil was sure, asone or later, to produce. There is a perceptible atteration in the attitude

evinces much proneness to messphysics, but enough is disclosed to accasion some anxiety as to the permanence of an influence shich, mutil the war came, she believed to be locestructible. Nor is easy to say what effect these pymptoms of incisient mutury may have upon the counsels of Austria and of Prosein. To Austria such an awalening of the public mixed is no inconsiderable encouragement to advance in the course on which she has just entered, some it not only promises to her that support for which she has so long been saving, but gives an earnest that, are as her pully has failen short of her duties and her odigations, it has still been of some advantage to per in a mparison with the tar less excuss be tactics of her rival, Prussia. The Court of Berlin, on the other hand, seems to be threatered not only with a descent from the position of a greatewer, but with complete isolation from those States, the support of which she has with so much crocked policy been courting. These things must tend to convince the one terman Power that it has been friendly over much the tax, and the other that safety and ambitton alike point to a course of more decided heritity. The work of forty years of mixingue is being rapidly undone, and a further convinuance of the war olds rais to upro an influence in Germany which forty years of his intract and corruption may which forty years of his intract and corruption may not restore.

Yet we cannot bring cursolves to believe that the Emperor of Klossia, though he hesitates to refuse, will make upris mind to accept the terms offered blin by the alines in the interior of his higodom the German party, usually rigarded as the friends of peace, has been prostrated, and the old Russians, the fin placable advonates of war and conquest, reign in their stead. Out of Russia the Heighan organ of the Car keeps up bravely the noise of wars and conquest, reign in their stead. Out of Russia the Relite is united by the more effective on the imposibility of wintering in those indusprisable regions. Since

requisi e for the very existence of our government that it shoull meet l'arliament with a decided announce neut of peace or war. In announcing either government may reasonably expect the support of the astion, but a repetition of the uncertainty of last Apit the House and country cannot and will not tolerate. War, to be successfol, must be carried on not only with the arsent, but with the exthusiasm of the people, and enthusiasm cannot be maintained if we are perpetually halting in and career, and teathing our triends and enemies alke to believe that we are unequal in spirit, if not in strength, to the task we have undertaken. It were presumptions to speculate as to whether it be for the ultimate benefit of kinope and the wold that peace should now be concluded. It may be that an immediate especial from toll and danger may be clearly purchased by giving Russia breathing time one her strength be thoroughly encanded by the we cannot be wrong in thinking that whatwer be the merits of either alternative, the cure of a that a between the two is fraught with mischief and disaster.

INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA. THE ESTERHAZY MISSION—PEELING AGAINST AUSTRIA—TRADE REPORTS—IMMENSE WAR PREPARA-TIONS IN THE BALTIC—PROFESSOR JACOBI PRO-MOTED-ANCENDANCY OF THE WAR PARTY IN THE

MOTED—ASCENDANCY OF THE WAR PARTY IN THE CABINET—ANOTHER CALL TO ARMS FROM THE CZAR—LITTLE CHANCE OF PEACE—GENERALS OF THE EMPIRE—IMPORTANCE OF PRINCE MENSCHIROF'S COMMAND—FINANCE—WEATHER IN ST. PETEREBURG—AMPRICAN SHIPS LANDING ARMS. [From the London limes Jsd. 8]. Private advices from St. Petersburg seach to the 29th off recember, and are of considerable interest. They mention the arrival of Prince Eaterhay, and state that the question of an ultimaxim was the subject of universal task and all sheds of runces. It had been reported in high quarters that his propositions both the maximum and minimum were at once rejected but this was prefixely erroneous, and it had been ascentained that he had not yet even seen the Chancelor (Count Nesselvede), and was not to reclaim till the following afternoon. It was also understed that no answer was to be given for

set was not to see him till the following afternoon. It was also understed that no answer was to be given too fitten days, and it is added that a Council of the Empire was to be spounted to examine and discuss the propositions. Hence it is add, "it may be taken for granted that all reports in the meantime will be trially destitute of foundarien."

These letters confirm the disfavor with which Austria at the present time is professedly regarded. The members of the Austrian Legation, it is conserved, not having instructives from their government, declined acknoding the 75 Deum at the Frince for the fail of Kare. "and are, consequently, not received into Russians society." All classics even including the peacants, are represented as including in investives and saccosms against them.

With regard to trade, the activity of the averland transitional form the Friessan fontier, the rate of carriage back from St. Fetersburg to Kowno had fallen to 50 per ton for hemp, flax and ratilow. In consequence of the expectation that the lant traffic in the spring would be entirely as and that much higher rates will prevail when the present targe importation of sugar, cotton, dyewood, &c., shall have ended the Egythan house, and capitalist in general were taking salvantage of the opportunity to forward that go lead to be delivered in the spring and throughout the summer. Its price had greatly fallen and sulphony which was last year 550 per ton, could now be had for 50. This was owing to the undisquided sacitities saffurded by Pruesia, and an expectation is mentioned that such articles will very soon be at nearly peace prices," as they continue to be imported without any apparent interruption." Even the Russian, for its said, express great as considered in the spring and throughout any apparent interruption." Even the series of things, and are fearful toat, being so flagrant, it may lead to a suppression of the entire trails stepped of the overland trade, this year. These persons, therefore, this high a consideration of the remarks

allies ship, the order loss of man distinged the place of the latter, being of interior rarge, while the guns of the latter, being of interior rarge, were unable to restainte.

The corned engineer Jacobi, to whom the Russian government is indexist for the unresting of the allocation in machines, the explosion of one of which, in July less, on board the Europuth, was near proving faint to Rear Admiral Seymour, has been entrested by the Grand Duke Constanting with the direction of the works of the imparial foundry, in which all the old capper guns are being melted and converted informant and seige places of he largest rarge.

The commercial letters above referred to, written by some of the most eminent merchants in the Russian Baiting parts, generally struck no crecit to the rumons of peace, which also circulated there in December. They are convinced that next spring the war will be procedured by Russia with redoubled vigir. Preparations of defence were in progress all over the country, and on signgantic scale, in order to resist the extraordinary means of at-

tack which, it was believed he Rowel and Riga that the anglo-French force will be angled in the three higher anglo-French force will be angled in the three higher the angle of the first the state of t

The common state of the service of a contained the new battalion is to be 600 men strong, and the service of a first himself of a great S avoid Confederation is ridicaled to the result himself of the service of a first himself of the contained the new battalion is to be 600 men strong, and the service of the service of a contained the new battalion is to be 600 men strong, and the service 100, 400 men for each company. There will, therefore, a first himself of the men strong of the service of each battalions are completed, be no less than nine I financinational battalions of sharp-shociers, viz Abo, Was, Usaburg, Kopio, St. Mickel, I-vastehnus, Homes are the waritie incidents which have been compally that the reports of passage and the search of certain for the common strong of the Austrian in the part of approaching peace, as moneyor to the men of the common strong of the Austrian problems of the service of

hypothesis we ground our reasoning, but on the nature of these countries themselves—that is to say, on the winder. Russin's powerses at the members are the incension the north have their own little special advantages. Then, again, Russin powerses at the moment one army in Pilanda another to the Palis previnces a third in Poland, and yet a hurth in St. Fetersbury and its neighborhood. Suzely these are obstacles not to be surmounted in a hurry, nor can any one dieam of doing so. In every case, it will not be Ergish through that one in every case, it will not be Ergish through that one of this would once again lay all the burden of this resch expedition. Now, we are all the French army that Guert Britain would once again lay all the burden of this resch expedition. Now, we are all the remaining the reschillance of the

cturch of St. Catherine. M. de Fonton is universall regarded as an enlinent dipomatist. His acquirement will be becessary to three light upon so difficult a situition.

Our financial position is far from improving, and the want of coin is so great at the present moment that the is an aquo of 10 silver cepecks (dd) on each roub (isclosey). Misery increases, and the rigor of the sease makes it doubly felt. This morning, at 7 o'clock, the thermometre (Reaumur) marked 21 degrees below zers [Correspondence of London News.]

St. Permanunc, Dec. 30, 1855.

Rumors of peace are wafted across the frontiers by the oreign journals, and find an echo in the Russian prose in an imperital observer cannot help remarking the all the wishes expressed for "an honorable peace," as o degree with conditions, that there is but little journals of the vision satiout the interpretation the ismous "four points" of the Visiona conferences capnot be decided that the power of the famitical of its sinn party is greatly in the ascendant, in c.nsequence of which the idea is more and more becoming condition in the mids of the credulous people that the Cristia religion is endargered, and that the present war is a sentially one of religion—the Greecent against the Cross It ought not to be overlooked that any restriction, the despoile power and attributes of the Cact, as any humiliating conditions imposed—such as it alleration of territory; payment of the war expense the cenand of a material guarantee for his keepin the peace in inture, or disarming his fortress when the second only tend to lower him in the eyes of heavy phin the Experiment of the war expense the cenand of a material guarantee for his keepin the peace in inture, or disarming his fortress in global party is greatly in the provide the proper for an ellowation dispersed by the proper for ameliorating the condition of the respect of the peace and their conditions in the events of the propers for any such charge of the people, and wou prive an incovation dangerons to the former and pefe

figers in the land batter'es for the defence of the coas who, from their wounds, are incapacitated from servir afteat

Great activity in the arsenals, and great want of go and sliver money, are the two facts most preminent advices from St. Petersburg.

In a letter from that capital, dated the 26th ult., as published in the Berrin National Gazzie, we read:

Notwithstanding the numerous issues of paper mone receated leans, and particute gifts of no inconsiderab amount, money—i. .e. gold and sliver—has become a cerdingly scarce. It is affirmed that even in the Balt provinces, where trade is mo. o active than in other different nothing but paper money is to be seen fro Gatchina to Kwno.

The Minister of Finances has repeatedly sought remedy this state of thirgs; but all his endeavors a folled by the practice which the Russians have of hidit their roubles while war lasts. He has therefore thought himself of the vote of the Council of State, the 7th of February, 1819, for the issue of copper colage to the amount of three millions of roubles.

A new vote to the same effect, under date Novemb (9, 1856), has been sunctioned by the Emperor. A secuisous of copper coirage, to the extent of three million for rubles, will therefore take place at the rate of thirt wo silver roubles to the poud.

In a letter from the same place, of a day's later dated jubished in the Hamburg Intelligencer, it is said:

The energy with which the armaments and other, proparations for war are proceeded with accords little with the reports of peace which are heard all over Europ A special measure has just been put into execution view of the campaign in the North, with which we a threatened. General knodger, commandant of guard and the grenadiers, has issued the following no heation:—"In consequence of the large number of over required next year for the service of the shoce of the shoce he Paltice caste, naval officers, whose wounds have refered them incapable of active service with the seet, a invited to serve in the constige batteries and redoubt

Service of the servic